

A NEW SPECIES OF HAEMATOTOXYLON (LEGUMINOSAE-
CAESALPINEAE) FROM GREAT NAMAQUALAND.*

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(Plate XVIII.)

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The discovery of a South African species of *Haematoxylon* is of particular interest, as the genus has hitherto been represented only by one species—*H. campecheanum*, L., the log-wood tree, a native of Mexico, Central America, the northern parts of South America, and the West Indies. The species here described was found among rocks at Holoog, in Great Namaqualand, by Dr. H. H. W. Pearson, in February 1909, during the Percy Sladen Memorial Expedition in South-West Africa, 1908-9. It is interesting to note that a species of the closely allied and likewise typically tropical American genus *Hoffmanseggia* was found at the same place (*H. Burchelli*, DC.; Pearson 4122). This genus ranges from Patagonia to Mexico, with two South African species, neither of which has hitherto been recorded from the South-West African Region.

Haematoxylon africanum, E. L. Stephens (sp. nov.); a *H. campecheanum* differt habitu fruticoso, partibus novellis et inflorescentia pauciter pilosis glandulisque, foliis minoribus, inflorescentia terminali longiore paucioribus floribusque, calyce bilabiato, petalis staminibusque longioribus.

Frutex, 1-1.5 M. alta (Pearson), partibus novellis plus minusve pilosis, pilis crispulis vel interdum plumoso-ramentaceis; ramis glabris rufescentibus, ramulis perbrevisimis stipulis persistentibus foliorum delapsorum incrassatis, apicibus 8-3 foliis coronatis. Folia patentia demum reflexa, paripinnata, ad 1 cm. longa, petiolata, petiolo ad 2 mm. longo, foliolis 3-jugis breviter petiolulatis obcordatis vel late obcordatis, pulverulentis, glauco-viridibus, circa 6 mm. longa lataque, stipulis ovato-subulatis parvulis rufescentibusque cum stipellis minutis fimbriatis petiolo communi plus minusve piloso, pilis crispulis, glandulis

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stipitatis brevibus interjectis, 4–8 mm. longo. Flores laxe racemosi, racemis terminalibus strictis ad 28 floris, 7–15 cm. longis; pedicellis 1–4 natis patentibus vel decurvis gracilibus 7–10 mm. longis, bracteis deciduis subulatis minutis vel rarius ad 3 mm. longis. Calyx tubo obliquo 10 nervio 2 mm. longo, bilabiatus, labio superiore 4 partito, segmentis oblique oblongo-lanceolatis, acutis, ciliatis, 3–4 mm. longis, inferiore majore integro naviculari 5–7 mm. longo. Petala obovata vel spatulata, flava, ad 1 cm. longa. Stamina 10 libera, filamentibus basim pilosis, 5–8 mm. longa, alternis longioribus. Ovarium superiore 2–3 ovulatum, glandulis stipitatis brevibus indusiatum; stylus filiformis; stigma simplex. Legumen oblique oblongum vel lineari-oblongum, 1–2 spermum, 3 cm. longum et 1 cm. latum. Spermum (? immaturum) 5 mm. longum et 3 mm. latum.

A shrub, 1–1.5 metres tall; the young twigs, petioles, and inflorescence more or less pilose with curled or plumose hairs, the branches glabrous and reddish-brown. The leaves are found singly or two or three together at the apices of short shoots, which are covered by the persistent stipules of former leaves. They are paripinnate and up to 1 cm. in length, with petiole about 2 mm. long, and with small reddish ovate-subulate stipules and minute fimbriate stipels. The leaflets are 3-jugate, shortly petiolulate, obo cordate, pulverulent, grey-green in colour, and about 6 mm. long and broad; the common petiole is more or less pilose with curled hairs, among which occur short stalked glands. The flowers are arranged, up to 28 in number, in a lax straight raceme 7–15 cm. long, on slender spreading or recurved pedicels 7–10 mm. long; the whole inflorescence is more or less pilose and glandular. The deciduous bracts are minute and subulate, or rarely reach a length of 3 mm. The calyx is bilabiate, the upper lip being 4-partite, with oblong-lanceolate acute ciliate segments 3–4 mm. long, and the lower lip consisting of a single boat-shaped sepal 5–7 mm. long; the calyx-tube is oblique, 10-nerved, and 2 mm. long. The petals are obovate or spatulate, yellow, and 1 cm. long. The filaments of the stamens are pilose at the base and 5–8 mm. long, the alternate longer. The ovary is superior, 2–3 ovuled, and covered with short stalked glands; the style is filiform, and the stigma simple. The pod is obliquely oblong or linear-oblong, one or two seeded, 3 cm. long and 1 cm. broad. The largest seed seen (probably immature) was 5 mm. long and 3 mm. broad.

This species differs from *H. campecheanum* by its shrubby habit, by its more or less pilose and glandular young parts and inflorescence, by its smaller leaves, by its longer fewer-flowered and terminal inflorescence, by its bilabiate calyx, and by its longer petals and stamens.

Great Namaqualand. Among rocks near Holoog, Pearson, 4134.

